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CATALOGUE OF SPECIES OF THE GENUS PHENACOLEPAS, PILSBRY.

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Some years ago I compiled a list of the species of this genus with a view to writing a more complete monograph than that in the Manual of Conchology. Other work preventing this undertaking, I think it may prove useful to publish the mere list of species described up to 1900, with appropriate references, and the original localities. Most of the species were originally described as *Scutellina*, a pre-occupied name which I changed as above (NAUTILUS V, p. 88, Dec., 1891). The arrangement of species in this list is chronological, and each is given under its original generic name.

1819. *Patella galathea* Lamarek, Anim. s. Vert., vi, pt. 1, p. 334; Delessert, Rec. de Coq., pl. 23, f. 10.

1834. *Scutella crenulata* Broderip, P. Z. S., 1834, p. 48. Chain Island, S. Pacific. See also P. Z. S., 1865, p. 197 (Formosa).

1846. *Patella cinnamomea* Gould, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., ii, 151; U. S. Expl. Exped. Moll., p. 345, f. 449. New South Wales.

1852. *Crepidula osculans* C. B. Adams, Catal. Shells Panama, p. 234. Panama.

1854. *Scutellina arabica* Rüppell, H. & A. Adams, Gen. Rec. Moll., i, p. 461 (nude name), iii, pl. 52, f. 6b.

1854. *Scutellina ferruginea* A. Adams, Genera i, 461; iii, pl. 52, f. 6, 6a = *P. cinnamomea* Gld., teste Angas, Smith and Brazier.

1854. *Scutellina asperulata* A. Ad., Genera i, 461 (nude name). = *P. galathea* (Lam.), teste E. A. Smith.

1854. *Scutellina costata* A. Ad., Genera i, 461 (nude name) = *P. galathea* (Lam.), teste E. A. Smith.
1854. *Scutellina elongata* A. Ad., Genera i, 461 (nude name).
1854. *Scutellina granulosa* A. Ad., Genera i, 461 (nude name).
1854. *Scutellina lævicostalis* A. Ad., Genera i, 461 (nude name).
1855. *Scutellina nivicelloides* Carpenter, Mazat. Catal., p. 211. Mazatlan. = *P. osculans* (C. B. Ad.), teste Carpenter, P. Z. S., 1863, p. 361.
1857. *Acmaea hamillei* Fischer, Journ. de Conchyl., v, 1857, p. 277; 1872, p. 145, pl. 5, f. 6. Guadelupe, French West Indies.
1859. *Scutellina unguiformis* Gould, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., vii, 162. Kagosima, Japan.
1859. *Scutellina scobinata* Gould, t. c., p. 162. Oosima, Japan.
1860. *Scutellina cancellata* Pease, P. Z. S., 1860, p. 437. Sandwich Is. Mr. D. Thaanum has found this species at Hilo, Hawaii.
1868. *Scutellina compressa* Pease, Amer. Journ. of Conch., iv, 99. Tahiti.
1868. *Scutellina granocostata* Pease, t. c., p. 100. Hawaii.
1868. *Scutellina uculeata* Pease, t. c., p. 100. Hawaii.
1871. *Scutellina pulchella* Lischke, Mal. Blätter xviii, p. 41; Jap. Meeres-Conchyl. ii, p. 100, pl. 6, f. 20-23. Nagasaki, Japan.
1877. *Scutellina squamosa* Garrett in Catal. Mus. Godeffroy, vi, p. 91, no. 11030, Viti Is., no description, probably = *P. galathea* Lam.
1882. *Scutellina fischeri* Rochebrune, Bull. Soc. Philomathique, 1881, p. 29; Nouv. Arch. du Mus. IV, 1881, p. 269, pl. 18, f. 9. Santiago, Cape Verde Is.
1890. *Scutellina antillarum* Shuttlw. in Dall, Blake Gastrop., p. 342, pl. 31, f. 10, 11. Key West, Fla. = *Phenacolepas hamillei* (Fischer), see Man. Conch. xiii, p. 36.
1899. *Phenacolepas senta* Hedley, Mem. Australian Museum, iii, pl. 7, p. 403, fig. 1 (March 9, 1899). Funafuti.
1899. *Phenacolepas linguariverræ* Melvill & Standen, Linn. Soc. Journ. Zool., xxvii, 179, pl. 10, f. 11. Torres Straits.
- Mr. E. A. Smith kindly examined the specimens in the British Museum, where the types of Adams' undescribed species are preserved, and writes that he regards *S. elongata*, *granulosa* and *lævicostalis* as well as *arabica* Rüpp., as distinct species, but *asperulata* and *costata* are identical with *galathea*.

There seem to be about 15 valid species, not counting Adams' undescribed forms. The largest is *Phenacolepas galathea* Lam., of the South Pacific.

LAND MOLLUSCA OF KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

BY GEORGE H. CLAPP.

The collection was made during the months of July and August of this year. Most of the shells were found in the woods back of the "Casino" and extending from there to the ocean. The timber is principally pine and spruce, with a few deciduous trees around the edge of the woods and in swampy places. The best collecting ground was in a small group of oaks and beeches at one corner of the woods, and it was here that *Polygyra sayii* and most of the *Pupidae* were found. The only species found everywhere through the woods were *Zonitoides arboreus* and *Pyramidula striatella*. In no place were shells plentiful; it was a case of collecting one at a time, rarely two or three under the same stick or piece of bark.

As the country rock is granite the molluscs probably get their lime from the marine shells and "carapaces" of crabs (the common shore-crab, *Cancer irroratus* (?)) which are scattered all through the woods. I noted the following species: *Mytilus edulis* L., *Modiola modiolus* L., *Mya arenaria* L., *Lunatia heros* Say, *Buccinum undatum* L.

On wet days one or more mollusks would be found "feeding" on nearly every dead shell. *Polygyra albolabris* appears to be particularly fond of the crab shells. The scarcity of some of the *Pupidae* and other moisture-loving species may be accounted for by the fact that the season was very dry. The shells of *P. albolabris* were somewhat darker than those found inland and are rather fragile, they range from 24 to 28 mm. greater diameter, altitude $14\frac{1}{4}$ to 19 mm.

Polygyra sayii is also dark-colored and very thin; they range from $19\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 mm., greater diameter, altitude 11 to 14 mm.

I am indebted to Dr. Pilsbry for identification of some of the minute species.

106. *Polygyra sayii* (Binn.), 7.